AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

1. **(Currently amended)** A method for detecting ~~prognosis~~ recurrence of cancer~~, which comprises at least a step of~~ comprising detecting core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase polypeptides in a sample collected from a biological organism ~~to examine the relationship between the results of the detection and the prognosis of cancer in the biological organism.~~ and analyzing the sample, wherein a higher level of core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase polypeptides compared to normal indicates an increased risk for cancer recurrence.

2. **(Original)** The method according to claim 1, wherein the core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase is core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase-I.

3. **(Original)** The method according to claim 1 or 2, wherein the biological organism is a human body.

4. **(Currently amended)** The method according to ~~any one of~~ claim[[s]] 1 or 2 ~~to 3~~, wherein the sample is a living tissue.

5. **(Currently amended)** The method according to ~~any one of~~ claim[[s]] 1 or 2~~to 4~~, wherein detecting of core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase is carried out by using a polypeptide capable of binding to core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase.

6. **(Original)** The method according to claim 5, wherein the polypeptide is an antibody or a polypeptide having its antigen-binding site.

7. **(Currently amended)** The method according to ~~any one of~~ claim[[s]] ~~1 to 6~~, wherein the cancer is ~~one or at least two cancers~~ selected from the group consisting of prostate cancer, testicular tumor and bladder cancer.

8. **(Cancelled).**

9. **(Cancelled)**

10. **(Cancelled)**

11. **(Withdrawn)** A kit for detecting prognosis of cancer, which comprises at least the following element (A):

(A) a first polypeptide capable of binding to core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase.

12. **(Withdrawn)** The kit according to claim 11, which further comprises at least the following element (B):

(B) a second polypeptide capable of specifically binding to the first polypeptide described in (A), and being labelled or capable of being labelled with a labelling substance.

13. **(Withdrawn)** The kit according to claim 11 or 12, wherein the polypeptide is an antibody or a polypeptide having its antigen-binding site.

14. **(New)** The method according to claim 6, wherein the antibody is polyclonal.

15. **(New)** The method according to claim 6, wherein the antibody or polypeptide having its antigen-binding site is detected by a second antibody or a second polypeptide having its antigen-binding site that is labelled or capable of being labelled with a labelling substance.

16. **(New)** The method according to claim 6, wherein the higher level of core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase compared to normal is indicated by detecting core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase in at least ten percent of the sample.

17. **(New)** A method for predicting recurrence of cancer in a subject, comprising:

providing a biological sample from the subject;

contacting the biological sample with an antibody having specificity for core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase polypeptides; and

determining whether the antibody binds to the core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase polypeptides at a higher level than normal controls, wherein a higher level of binding is indicative of an increased risk for cancer recurrence.

18. **(New)** The method according to claim 17, wherein the core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase is core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase-I.

19. **(New)** The method according to claim 17, wherein the antibody is a polyclonal antibody.

20. **(New)** The method according to claim 17, wherein the antibody is a monoclonal antibody.

21. **(New)** The method according to claim 17, wherein the antibody is detected by a second antibody or a polypeptide having its antigen-binding site that is labelled or capable of being labelled with a labelling substance.

22. **(New)** The method according to claim 17, wherein the higher level of binding is indicated by detecting core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase polypeptides in at least ten percent of the sample.

23. **(New)** The method according to claim 22, wherein detecting core-2 β1,6-N-acetylglucosaminyltransferase polypeptides in at least ten percent of the sample is carried out by microscopic observation.